REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Status of Claims

Claims 1-14 are pending. Claims 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13 and 14 are amended.

Formal Matters

Applicant thanks the Examiner for accepting the drawing and acknowledging that certified copies of the priority document have been received.

Rejection of claims 1 and 2 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salo et al (US 6563800 B1)

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

First, feature of the current application relate to managing information data in a mobile IP-based mobile telephone.

More particularly, amended claim 1 describes features relating to a device for managing information data in a mobile IP-based mobile telephone comprising an embedded web server, adapted to display a homepage of the mobile telephone on a web browser when linked to the mobile telephone through the web browser of a telecommunication system, a CGI/ASP program of server driven by the embedded web server to generate a command for communication between the mobile telephone and the telecommunication system using the web browser and to transmit a message confirming that data updated in the web browser has been updated in the mobile telephone to the web browser, a homepage of the mobile telephone adapted to display information management menus of the mobile telephone and including a language pack storing at least one language so that the information management menus can be displayed in a selected language, and a memory, adapted to store data of the information management menus.

On the contrary, the cited reference, Salo merely discloses a data center for providing access to subscriber information from a remote enterprise network in real-time is presented. Referring to column 6, line 64 to column 7, line 25 in Salo, a remote access device 104 such as a mobile phone accesses and browses the subscriber information in the remote enterprise network by inputting an address on a browser (HTTP URL), and has

communication capabilities allowing the remote access device itself with wireless and wireless communication networks.

In addition, the remote access device 104 generally has graphical displays to accommodate their browsing capabilities. The remote access device may use different markup languages to interpret, format, and display the contents of the retrieved subscriber information. Such languages include HTML, HDML, XML, XSL and WML.

Therefore, Salo merely discloses that a remote access device 104 such as a mobile phone access and browses to the subscriber information in the remote enterprise network by inputting an address on a browser (HTTP URL), and has communication capabilities allowing the remote access device itself with wireless and wireless communication networks, but it fails to teach or suggest the embedded web server in a device for managing information data, adapted to display a homepage of the mobile telephone on a web browser when linked to the mobile telephone through the web browser of a telecommunication system, as described in claim 1.

Furthermore, Salo merely discloses that the remote access device 104 generally has graphical displays to accommodate their browsing capabilities, and may use different markup languages such as HTML, HDML, XML, XSL and WML to interpret, format, and display the contents of the retrieved subscriber information. However, Salo et al. fails to teach or suggest a program of a server driven by the embedded web server to generate a command for communication between the mobile telephone and a telecommunication system using the web browser and to transmit a message confirming that data updated in the web browser has been updated in the mobile telephone to the web browser, and a homepage of the mobile telephone, adapted to display information management menus of the mobile telephone and including a language pack storing at least one language so that the information management menus can be displayed in a selected language, as described in claim 1.

Moreover, a language pack in the homepage of the mobile telephone of the present invention stores at least one language in order to display information management menus of the mobile telephone, namely displaying for a user to see the information management menus while Salo discloses types of the languages such as HTML, HDML, XML, XSL and WML in order to make a document on a web.

Accordingly, claim 1 is allowable.

Claim 2 is allowable at least because it depends on allowable claim 1.

Rejection of claims 3-14 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Salo et al (US 6563800 B1) in view of Shi et al (US 7,032,003 B1)

Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

First, feature of the current application relate to managing information data in a mobile IP-based mobile telephone.

More particularly, amended claim 3 describes features relating to a method for managing information data in a mobile IP-based mobile telephone comprising accessing the mobile telephone through an Internet web browser of a telecommunication system, displaying a homepage of the mobile telephone on the web browser, selecting a language at the homepage displayed on the web browser, displaying information management menus in the selected language, when one menu is selected from the information management menus, displaying data of the selected menu on the web browser, when the data of said menu is updated in the web browser, updating the same data in the mobile telephone, and transmitting a message of successful update to the web browser.

On the contrary, the cited reference, Salo (US 6,563,800) merely discloses a data center for providing access to subscriber information from a remote enterprise network in real-time is presented. Referring to column 6, line 64 to column 7, line 25 in Salo, a remote access device 104 such as a mobile phone accesses and browses the subscriber information in the remote enterprise network by inputting an address on a browser (HTTP URL), and has communication capabilities allowing the remote access device itself with wireless and wireless communication networks.

In addition, the remote access device 104 generally has graphical displays to accommodate their browsing capabilities. The remote access device may use different markup languages to interpret, format, and display the contents of the retrieved subscriber information. Such languages include HTML, HDML, XML, XSL and WML.

Therefore, Salo merely discloses that a remote access device 104 such as a mobile phone access and browses to the subscriber information in the remote enterprise network by inputting an address on a browser (HTTP URL), and has communication capabilities allowing the remote access device itself with wireless and wireless communication networks, but it fails to teach or suggest accessing the mobile telephone through an Internet web browser of a telecommunication system, as described in claim 3.

Furthermore, Salo merely discloses that the remote access device 104 generally has graphical displays to accommodate their browsing capabilities, and may use different markup

languages such as HTML, HDML, XML, XSL and WML to interpret, format, and display the contents of the retrieved subscriber information. Moreover, a language pack in the homepage of the mobile telephone of the present invention stores at least one language in order to display information management menus of the mobile telephone, namely displaying for a user to see the information management menus while Salo discloses types of the languages such as HTML, HDML, XML, XSL and WML in order to make a document on a web.

However, Salo fails to teach or suggest displaying a homepage of the mobile telephone on the web browser, selecting a language at the homepage displayed on the web browser, displaying information management menus in the selected language, when one menu is selected from the information management menus, displaying data of the selected menu on the web browser, when the data of said menu is updated in the web browser, updating the same data in the mobile telephone, and transmitting a message of successful update to the web browser, as described in claim 3.

The Examiner admits that Salo fails to disclose the data synchronization method between the mobile telephone and the web browser, and relies on Shi to make up the difference. However, Shi fails to make up for Salo's deficiencies. Shi merely disclose a hybrid replication scheme with data and actions for wireless devices based on user defined business logic stored on the server and corresponding to a particular data object (see Abstract section).

However, Shi fails to teach or suggest displaying a homepage of the mobile telephone on the web browser, selecting a language at the homepage displayed on the web browser, displaying information management menus in the selected language, when one menu is selected from the information management menus, displaying data of the selected menu on the web browser, when the data of said menu is updated in the web browser, updating the same data in the mobile telephone, and transmitting a message of successful update to the web browser, as described in claim 3.

Accordingly, claim 3 is allowable.

Claims 4-8 are allowable at least because they depend on allowable base claim 3.

Amended claim 9 is allowable at least for reasons similar to that of claim 3 (please see remarks for claim 3 above for details).

Claims 10-14 are allowable at least because they depend on allowable base claim 9.

Conclusion

In view of the above, it is believed that the above-identified application is in condition for allowance, and notice to that effect is respectfully requested. Should the Examiner have any questions, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

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